

**Buchanan Directory.**  
**John T. Stokes,**  
COMMISSIONER for taking Affidavits in the Court of Queen's Bench for the Counties of York and Peel, Conveyancer, &c., &c., &c.  
June 3, 1858. (16-16)

**W. HOSLEY,**  
CONVEYANCER AND LAND AGENT,  
Commissioner for the Queen's Bench.  
Office on Yonge Street.  
August 25th May, 1855. (16-17)

**J. SEXTON,**  
WATCH and Clock Maker, Main Street Newmarket, All kinds of Watches and Clocks repaired in the order, and Warranted.  
Newmarket, September 9, 1853. (16-32)

**BIBLE DEPOSITORY.**  
BIBLES and Testaments can be had at Society's prices, upon application to Thomas Nixon, at the Bible Depository, opposite Hewitt's Hotel.  
Newmarket, March 26, 1856. (16-10)

**GEORGE B. HUTCHCROFT,**  
Wagon, Carriage & Sleigh Maker,  
MAIN STREET NEWMARKET. All Orders executed with dispatch.  
Newmarket, P. O. Box, 1856. (16-50)

**DR. BENTLEY,**  
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,  
NEWMARKET.  
Office—Water Street, foot of Main Street.  
Feb. 20, 1857. (16-3)

**RAILROAD HOTEL,**  
NEW MARKET.  
THE proprietor having again resumed the above HOTEL respectfully intimates to the travelling public that the premises have undergone a thorough repair, and he is now prepared for the reception of guests. The RAILROAD Hotel of the best brand and the Landlord well supplied.  
JAS. FORSYTH.  
Newmarket, Oct. 14, 1857. (16-37)

**NEWMARKET IRON FOUNDRY.**  
JAMES ALLEN begs to return thanks for past favors, and to inform that he is prepared to cast STONES, SUGAR KETTLES, MACHINE CASTINGS, and other articles usually required in his line of business.  
A number of SUGAR KETTLES, and STOVES, PLOUGHS, on hand for sale.  
Newmarket, February 10th 1851. (16-1)

**SELECT PREPARATORY SCHOOL.**  
J. W. HOSLEY, Proprietor.  
Office—Water Street, Newmarket.  
Newmarket, Dec. 30th, 1859. (16-46)

**UNITED FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE ASSOCIATIONS,**  
OF ENGLAND.  
Capital, £2,500,000 Sterling.  
J. W. HOSLEY, Agent.  
Newmarket, Dec. 24, 1859. (16-46)

**S. M. JARVIS,**  
Barrister and Solicitor in Chancery  
VICTORIA HALL—TORONTO.

**BRANCH OFFICE in Newmarket conducted by J. L. G. GAVES, Esq.**  
Newmarket, Feb. 21, 1859. (16-139)

**Brick! Bricks!**  
THE Subscriber offers for sale the AUCTIONEER'S 250,000 BRICKS,  
Of superior Quality, both White and Red, at reduced prices.  
W. MOSLEY.  
Land Agent, Conveyancer &c.  
Aurora, June 10, 1857. (16-18)

**NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL,**  
MAIN STREET, NEWMARKET.  
CHAS. BELSFORD, Proprietor.  
THE Proprietor of the above Hotel has been re-elected and is now prepared to receive guests. The Hotel is well supplied with every convenience for the comfort and convenience of guests. The Proprietor respectfully solicits a visit from his many old friends, while visiting Newmarket.  
God Blessing, and a careful hostler.  
Newmarket, July 2nd, 1859. (16-21)

**Whiskey Whiskey! Whiskey!**  
DOMESTIC AND TODDY.  
Of Excellent Quality, by the Barrel, Gallon or Quart. For Sale cheap by  
JOHN BENTLEY.

**Razors, Scissors and Knives,**  
GILFILLAN and Son, on the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms, by  
G. A. WALLACE.

**Dr. D. E. SEYMOUR,**  
DOMESTIC PHYSICIAN.  
Office—West side Main-st., near the New Building, Newmarket, G. W.  
1859. (16-21)

**G. Mortimer,**  
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,  
AURORA.

**LOOK HERE.**  
If You Want a Good  
CARRIAGE,  
CALL AT  
A. J. McCRACKEN'S,  
WHERE you can always find a superior article, and all the latest improvements, including a SELF-OILING BOX,  
Lately patented, which prevents the necessity of greasing the wheels and is a great improvement in its construction, and is easily attached to the carriage, at a small cost.  
Call and examine and satisfy yourselves of its utility.  
Newmarket, March 22, 1859. (16-5)

**For Sale.**  
ON very reasonable terms, a Building Lot, situated on the side line between King Street and King John, in the 4th Concession—within one mile of the Post Office. For further particulars apply at this Office.  
JAMES SLOAN.  
Church Hill, April 25, 1859. (16-11)

**TO LET,**  
A New Modern Store, in the Village of Church Hill—two miles from Leffroy Station. There are no stores in the neighborhood; there were three formerly, in the Village. Enquire of  
JAMES SLOAN.  
Church Hill, April 25, 1859. (16-11)

**For Sale.**  
ON very reasonable terms, a Building Lot, situated on the side line between King Street and King John, in the 4th Concession—within one mile of the Post Office. For further particulars apply at this Office.  
JAMES SLOAN.  
Church Hill, April 25, 1859. (16-11)

**WALTER B. GEIKIE, M. D.,**  
Licentiate of the Medical Board of Upper Canada, and recently one of the Medical Officers of the Toronto General Hospital, and Professor of Anatomy and Surgery in Dr. Ross's Medical School.  
AS returned to AURORA, and re-taken his former residence, on Yonge-street, where he may be consulted at all times, on the various branches of his profession.  
Aurora, Dec. 15, 1859. (16-44)

**David G. Howey,**  
House, Sign, Carriage and Ornamental Painter.  
MILL-ST., NEW MARKET.

**SHOT—Adjoining Wright's Hotel, where orders will be received and promptly executed.**  
Newmarket, Oct. 27, 1858. (16-57)

**Buchanan Directory.**  
**John T. Stokes,**  
ARCHITECT &c., &c., SHARON, Canada West.  
Sharon, Jan. 25, 1860. (16-61)

**T. Bishop & Son,**  
BRICK-LAYERS, Plasterers and Stone Masons.  
Dealers in Lime, &c., &c.  
Main Street, Newmarket, May 7, 1857. (16-14)

**A. BOUTBEE,**  
BARRISTER, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., &c., &c.  
Newmarket, Oct. 9th, 1855. (16-36)

**R. MOORE,**  
BARRISTER, Solicitor in Chancery, Attorney, Conveyancer, &c., &c., &c.  
Office—in the New Court House, next to the County Council Office, Toronto.  
Toronto, June 5, 1857.

**JOHN R. JONES,**  
BARRISTER-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., &c., &c.  
Office in Elgin-Building, corner of Yonge and Adelaide Streets, Toronto.  
Toronto, June 20, 1855. (16-15)

**NORTH RICHARDSON,**  
CONVEYANCER, Land Agent, &c., &c., &c.  
Office in the Queen's Bench, Office—Old Court, Prospect St. Patents of Invention procured.  
Newmarket, 1855. (16-1)

**INTERNATIONAL Life Assurance Society of London,**  
Capital—Half-a-Million Sterling.  
ROBERT H. SMITH, Agent.  
Newmarket, Nov. 3, 1855. (16-41)

**DR. PYNE,**  
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,  
RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has REMOVED from his former premises on Church Street, opposite the Woolen Factory, where he may be consulted at all hours, except when absent on professional business.  
Newmarket, May 14, 1856. (16-15)

**DR. HACKETT,**  
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, ACCOUCHEUR, &c., &c., &c.  
RESIDENCE—Prospect Street, (Garbutt Hill), Newmarket.

**ROBERT BRODIE, BUILDING & CO.,**  
IN returning thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed during the past few years, respectfully intimates that he is now prepared to contract for the ERECTION OF BUILDINGS,  
and when required, find all Materials. Shop on Water Street.  
Newmarket, Oct. 5th, 1855. (16-36)

**E. D. ROGERS, JOINER AND CARPENTER,**  
IN returning thanks for the liberal patronage conferred since commencing business in this place, would respectfully intimate that he is prepared to contract for the ERECTION OF BUILDINGS,  
of all descriptions—and furnish materials or otherwise, on the most reasonable terms. All orders executed in a neat and substantial manner, and with dispatch.  
Newmarket, Sept. 21, 1857. (16-34)

**William B. Sullivan,**  
BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c., &c., &c.  
Office—No. 2 Toronto-st., second door south of Post Office, Toronto, C. W.  
November 4th, 1859. (16-38)

**RYAN & HALLEN, CIVIL ENGINEERS,**  
AND  
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS.  
Office—Newmarket, County of York.  
JOHN RYAN. S. W. HALLEN.  
December 23, 1856. (16-47)

**William B. Sullivan,**  
BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c., &c., &c.  
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**Poetry.**  
*From the Weekly Magazine.*  
**Angel Whispers.**  
Angel whispers, softly stealing,  
From some distant unknown shore,  
Life and light and hope revealing,  
Bid us mourn no more!  
Listen! catch that low-breathed whisper,  
Heard you? what those voices speak!  
Lo! a sweet call in sweetest music,  
Speak not, lest the spell you break.  
Child of earth, oh heart of sorrow,  
Cease thy mournful, dry thy tears—  
Heaven, for the coming morn,  
Bids the dawn of morn's new years.  
Angels beckon, crying never—  
Earthward stretch your arms for thee—  
Dust thy bonds, unclasp each fetter  
Mourn no more—thou'lt soon be free.

**Literature.**  
**MEMORY.**  
Of all the gifts which a beneficent Providence has endowed man, the gift of memory is the noblest. Without it life would be a blank—a dreary void, an interminable chaos, an unlettered page cast upon the vast ocean of uncertainty. Memory is accumulative; it is the granary of youth, the treasury of old age. Youth is the season in which we possess life in full vigor; our impressions are then vivid and lasting; and in those peculiar and beautiful qualities so eminently distinctive in early life begin to unfold—that generous confidence which places implicit trust in others, that poetry of the imagination and warmth of fancy that tinges every object *couleur de rose*—a flood of happy thoughts and gentle memories is treasured up, which not all the stormy bustle of after years can ever eradicate. As the scene of life opens to our view, and we enter into the world, mingle in its pomp and glory, its toil and pleasure, its strife and ambition, the beautiful illusion may vanish from his sight—each visionary thought and fond, delusive dream, may sink beneath the crust of worldly hopes and interests—the glowing enthusiasm and singleness of soul be gone, never to return, and he may think him wiser and better by the change. But the flowers of memory are still green in his heart. The latent fire still burns in his bosom, as he trends the eventful path of life; in a long and weary pilgrimage he must experience many and frequent vicissitudes; care and sorrow will lay their fingers on his brow; pain, sickness, the disappointment of cherished hopes, misfortune under some of its varied aspects, will creep into his soul, as the sun and yellow leaf advances, and as old age creeps on apace, the wisdom of this provision of Divine providence becomes more apparent, earth's jarring strife and ceaseless turmoil begins, to pale upon his senses, and as the restless thoughts and bitter fancies, the accumulated rubbish of later years, gradually sink into oblivion, the memory of youth, like a Phoenix, arises from the ashes; every-day affairs and transactions now begin to fade like a vapor on a mirror, and leave little trace upon the mind, whilst the minutest incident connected with youth, or even childhood, is recalled with vivid and startling accuracy. Memory, like imagination, is the common property of all, belongs equally to all ranks, and varies only in some of those assimilating features which generally form a connecting link with the great family of mankind. Some one has remarked that God has never created two individuals whose countenances exactly resemble each other. This is equally applicable to memory: Gall and Spurzheim unite in declaring that there are as many different kinds and degrees of memory, as there are organs for the seeing and reflecting faculties. The memory of some people resembles a sieve—a variety of things are continually passing through their minds, but they retain nothing; some are retentive only in trifles, and allow the more important details to escape, whilst others are of that delightful description so happily possessed by the great novelist, Sir Walter Scott, without any previous effort of the mind, instantly appropriate whatever pleasures or strikes the imagination.

An instance of this is related in the life of the poet Campbell. Scott and he had been enjoying a sail on the river. The poet took the opportunity to read aloud in manuscript his poem of Hohen Liden; to the great delight of the novelist, who was particularly fond of heroic verse. Some days after Campbell remarked to Sir Walter that he had lost the manuscript of his poem, and could not recollect word of it. "I think I can assist you," said Scott, humorously: "get your pen and I will dictate," and to the profound astonishment of the bard of Hope, he repeated the entire poem verbatim.

Memory is often accused of treachery and inconsistency, when, if inquired into, the fault will be found to rest with ourselves. Although nature has wisely proportioned the strength and liberality of her gifts to the various intellects around, yet all have it in their power to improve it, by classing, analyzing and arranging the different subjects which successively occupy their minds. By these means habits of thought and reflection are acquired, which will materially conduce to the invigorating of the understanding, the importance of the mind, and the strengthening and correction of the mental powers, or, to use an Eastern aphorism, "The weakest capacity, by sitting at excellence, will be above mediocrity, the strongest, by aiming at mediocrity, will fall short of it."

Why should we be gloomy?  
Some doleful-disposed people—very good people in their way, no doubt, but very poor logicians—seem to regard this fair Earth as merely a place of penance. They insist that man was not only "made to mourn," but to do nothing else; and this is the face of the signification of the only laughing animal. Ask them if God has made anything in rain, and they will deem you little better than a child of wrath for putting so presumptuous a question; but invite them to join you in any amusement whereby the risible muscles are brought into play, and they will explain, with Animadab: Steek, "Abominations! abominations!" Sterne, in one of his sermons, denounces gravely as an "arrant scoundrel," meaning that grave men are generally hypocrites. This is a liberal and unjust assumption, yet

scarcely more erroneous than the notion that it is sinful to be merry, or that we cannot be religious without being gloomy and austere. If we believe that the creator made nothing in vain, we must suppose that the materials of enjoyments with which he has surrounded us were intended to call into play the faculties through which alone they can be appreciated. Wit, humor, imagination, taste, are not denominated but heaven-given attributes, and the pleasure produced by their legitimate exercise cannot be offensive to the Being who bestowed them.

Had it been intended that we should be always sad, our lot might have been cast in the volcanic and waterless moon, or some cheerless asteroid, where our surroundings would have harmonized with our fate. The Omnipotent would not have given us such a world as this to be always gloomy in. He would not have consumed six days in making it beautiful if He had designed it to be the habitation of woe—Even the disobedience and rebellion of man did not provoke the Great Architect to mar the joy inspiring aspect of nature. "The birds still sing, the waters sparkle, the flowers spread their glories to the light and yield their perfume to the breeze, as they did in Eden; while all the physical and mental endowments which rendered these things a delight to our first parents, have been conferred upon us as they were upon them."

Away, then, with that false righteousness, which denounces all amusements as ungodly, and the pleasure experienced by the man of taste and refinement in contemplating the treasures of art as a worshiping of idols. Not to enjoy beauty is ingratitude to the author of all beauty; not to be cheerful and merry in proper season is tacitly to reproach Him who has made the voice of nature a continual psalm. Surely Christians have more cause to sing than the birds, and to laugh than the laughing waters.

Let us, then, amuse ourselves during the brief intervals of leisure which the stern duties of life present to us. Let us enjoy with hearty relish the smiles of Wit and Humor, the creations of the Poet and the Painter, the treasures of Art and the beauties of Nature—simply taking care that all our recreations and pleasures shall be such as reason and conscience can approve. If these monitors condemn them not, we may safely and profitably indulge in them.

**Foreign and Colonial.**  
**Arrival of the America.**  
HALIFAX, Feb. 2.  
The R. M. steamship America, which left Liverpool 2.30 p.m., 14th ult., and Queenstown following day, arrived here at 1 o'clock this p.m.

**LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.**  
Richardson, Spence and Co. report the worst market for some time; sales unimportant. Flour very dull, and all qualities slightly lower. GRAIN—Wheat dull and 2d a 3d lower; red, 9s 3d a 9s 10d; white, 9s 9d a 11s 6d. Corn steady; yellow 31s a 32s. London Market was active, but the rates were generally unchanged. Bullion in the Bank of England had decreased 237,000 dollars. Consols closed on Friday at 95½ a 95½ for money—and 95½ a 95½ for account. PROVISIONS—Bigland & Co., and R. Spence & Co., report Pork steady. Lord Duff's sold nominal at 44c. Brokers' Circular reports ashes firm and slightly higher, with an active demand. Pots, 75d. Sugar slightly higher. LONDON MARKETS—Breadstuffs quiet but steady.

**LIVERPOOL, Jan. 14, p.m.**  
Latest Markets—Breadstuffs dull and sales unimportant. Provisions quiet.

**LONDON, Jan. 14.**  
Consols closed at 95½ a 95½ for money, and 95½ a 95½ for account.

**The City of Washington from New York,** arrived at Queenstown at 2 a.m. on the 12th ult., and the *Bornstad* reached Southampton about the same time. The steamship *Bremen* from New York arrived at Southampton early on the morning of the 14th.

**EUROPEAN CONGRESS.**  
The object of Lord Cowley's mission to London was to resume negotiations between England and France, which were instituted by France and interrupted by Walewski's opposition. The principles of these negotiations was non-intervention in the affairs of Central Italy. France, in adopting the same basis, is desirous that the whole of Europe should give its formal assent to this principle. With this view Lord Cowley was solicited to sound the feelings of the British Cabinet, as to the advisability of addressing a collective note to the European Cabinets. In this note, an intimation of the principle of non-intervention was to be treated as a *casus belli*. The British Cabinet while expressing its readiness to support the principle of non-intervention either at Congress or in its communication with foreign powers, pointed out the impossibility of pledging itself, without the consent of Parliament, to a course of policy which might possibly involve hostilities. The feeling of Northern Courts grew to some fear that Europe would not tacitly submit to so threatening an intimation, and which also implied the adoption of principles opposed to the independence of every State which possesses the right of forming alliances as it may think proper, and at its own risk and peril. The British Cabinet having thus declined the proposition to enter into engagements, having such an important bearing, the question of an early meeting of the Congress is again revived.

**Church & Son,** of London, in the sugar trade, have also suspended.

**FRANCE.**  
At the latest accounts the Spanish army was near Tetuan, the position of the army being unchanged.

Reports are current, and believed in Paris, that an agreement was made between France and England for the reciprocal import of English iron and coal and French wines.

The Paris correspondent of the *Post* reports that the Papal Nuncio has said that the Pope will give up Romagna, provided the rest of his dominions be secured to him.

Antonelli's resignation was not confirmed. It was rumored that Garibaldi had gone to Sicily.

**General Montalban,** the Commander-in-Chief of the French expedition to China, has embarked with his staff at Marseilles, to his destination via overland route.

The monthly returns of the Bank of France show a decrease in cash of 54 million francs, and an increase in discounts of nearly 46 millions.

**The Latest by Telegraph from Liverpool to Queenstown, 14th.**  
The *Dremen* which sailed from New York on the 30th has arrived.

CITY, evening—Funds to-day are firm at closing prices of yesterday.

PARIS, Saturday—The *Paris* of this evening says: should our information be correct, the state of affairs is daily improving, not only as regards the relations of the French Government with the Holy See, but also in reference to those of England, which are continually becoming more intimate.

**Counties Council.**  
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1.  
The Warden took the chair at ten o'clock. COUNTRIES BOROUGH.

Mr Scott moved the second reading of his bill to provide for the appointment of a Counties Solicitor.

After a short discussion the motion was negatived, and the bill thrown out.

**PAYMENT OF JURORS.**  
The Council then went into Committee of the Whole on the by-law to provide for the payment of Grand and Petit Jurors, and Crown witnesses. Mr. Bolton in the Chair.

The by-law provides for the payment of Grand Jurors, at the rate of seventy cents per day for every day a juror shall actually serve on such Grand Jury. Petit Jurors at the rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents per day for every day he shall attend the Court; and that each shall be paid 10 cents for mileage.

The by-law was adopted.

Mr. Wright, as Chairman of the Select Committee to prepare a petition to the Legislature, relative to the payment of Special Jurors and Crown witnesses, submitted a draft petition, which was adopted.

**THE COUNTY GAOL.**  
The Chairman of the Commission on County property, Mr. Wadsworth, presented their first report. It had reference to the present condition of the County Gaol.

The Council went into Committee of the Whole on the report. Mr. Howland in the chair.

The report set forth that the Commissioners had visited the gaol during the present sitting of the Council, and had found it in a very cleanly condition. By the statistical accounts which have been furnished by the Governor of the gaol, the Committee found that the number of prisoners committed in 1859 exceeded by 144 the number of prisoners committed in 1858. During the past year there had been a decrease of 27 in the number of prisoners committed for drunkenness. The number of county prisoners was 92; being a decrease of 8; from the previous year. 289 of the prisoners had been committed more than once, and many of them several times. The Commission were of opinion, that the present system adopted in the gaol, tended to encourage small crimes rather than otherwise. To prevent this they recommended; that the diet should be less liberal, and that the prisoners should be fed on bread and water only. They also recommended that instead of the bread being as it is at present, made from No. 1 superfine flour, it should be made from No. 1 superfine flour. The Commissioners were also of opinion, that to make the residence in the gaol less agreeable, that prisoners who had been committed more than once, should be kept in solitary confinement as well as being kept on the low diet above mentioned. They hoped by this to cause the delinquents to seek work when they obtained their liberty, instead of making arrangements to return as soon as possible. They also recommended that estimated and other articles be contracted for by tender instead of being ordered by the Governor and paid on the certificate of the Sheriff as at present.

Mr. Wadsworth said that he was in favor of solitary confinement, as he felt certain that many of the prisoners now in the gaol were in the habit of stealing small articles to get into the comfortable quarters of the gaol. Some of the prisoners had been in gaol eleven times during the present year.

Mr. Tyrrell was in favor of harder work being imposed upon the prisoners. He was opposed to solitary confinement.

Mr. Barnhart thought that prisoners awaiting trial should be treated better than those who had been convicted.

Mr. James thought they could not root out crime by starvation. He had been often in the gaol as one of the Commissioners, and he must certainly say, the fare was meagre enough. He would vote for the report if he thought they could diminish crime by starvation, or bread and water diet, but he doubted if this could be accomplished.

Mr. Meeson said that Harry Henry had been nearly 170 months in prison at hard labor amounting to. It simply amounted to stirring soup, so far as Harry Henry was concerned. He was in favor of low diet, but he did not think that they ought to be called upon to feed the city prisoners for nothing, as they had been doing for years.

The Warden said the proper plan would be to feed the city prisoners, and then the question would be settled what was to be done relative to their maintenance. He was against the sweeping changes made in the report. He was in favor of the profits from the labour of

the prisoners being turned to their own support. At the present time the profits from the labour went into the pocket of Mr. Allen. He thought the subject ought to be taken up by the Council.

Mr. Tyrrell stated that the matter had been discussed in reference to the labor of the prisoners, in 1856, when a committee had been appointed to consider the subject, but nothing had been done.

A lengthened discussion ensued, in which it was elicited that 19 p.m. day was required to maintain each prisoner. Many of the members thought this was too much, and opinions to that effect were freely expressed.

The Warden suggested that the matter be left in the hands of the commissioners, and that the prisoners be kept at hard labor as formerly. If the commissioners thought proper they might take the profits of the labor out of the hands of the Governor, and applying the amount to the maintenance of the prisoners.

Mr. Wadsworth, in reply to a question, stated that the soup is contracted by the Governor, but they had no check on him. In support of his argument for solitary confinement, he stated that he had been informed by Mr. Allen that the remedy for subordination was low diet and solitary confinement, and he had based his report on this remark.

The clause having reference to solitary confinement was carried. The one relative to furnishing bread and water only, was carried. A clause to the effect that two resolutions had been passed in 1857, relative to making the gaol self-sustaining, be taken up and acted upon, was also carried.

In reference to the account of Moses Wilson for \$331 for the erection of a fence between the gaol and the Grand Trunk Railway. The Commissioners having nothing before them to show, and being unable to ascertain that the number of cedar posts used for the erection of the fence were furnished by the authority of the Commissioners of County property, and they therefore could not recommend the payment of the account, but left it to the consideration of the Council.

In the course of the discussion on this clause, it appeared that the cedar posts and lumber had been purchased at exorbitant rates. It was ultimately resolved to request the attendance of Mr. Allen for the purpose of explaining on what authority the fence was erected and at what cost. The Council then adjourned.—*Globe.*

**THURSDAY, February 2.**  
The Warden took the chair at ten o'clock. MAINTENANCE OF PRISONERS.

Mr. Tyrrell moved that the Warden be instructed to obtain as soon as possible a legal opinion whether the Council can recover, in Chancery or otherwise, the amount due to the Corporation of the City of Toronto, to those United Counties, for maintenance of the City prisoners for the years 1857 and 1858, and that he shall forward to the Hon. O. Mowat all papers and documents relating thereto, to enable him to give an opinion.

The resolution, after a short discussion, was adopted.

**PRISONERS.**  
The Warden took the chair at ten o'clock. MAINTENANCE OF PRISONERS.

Mr. Tyrrell moved that the Warden be instructed to obtain as soon as possible a legal opinion whether the Council can recover, in Chancery or otherwise, the amount due to the Corporation of the City of Toronto, to those United Counties, for maintenance of the City prisoners for the years 1857 and 1858, and that he shall forward to the Hon. O. Mowat all papers and documents relating thereto, to enable him to give an opinion.

The resolution, after a short discussion, was adopted.

**PAYMENT OF JURORS.**  
The Warden took the chair at ten o'clock. MAINTENANCE OF PRISONERS.

Mr. Tyrrell moved that the Warden be instructed to obtain as soon as possible a legal opinion whether the Council can recover, in Chancery or otherwise, the amount due to the Corporation of the City of Toronto, to those United Counties, for maintenance of the City prisoners for the years 1857 and 1858, and that he shall forward to the Hon. O. Mowat all papers and documents relating thereto, to enable him to give an opinion.

The resolution, after a short discussion, was adopted.











